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This tank is one of the largest in the Presidency, and has the advantage of being near the head of the system and of having one of the largest channels emptying directly into it; so that after every flood in the Palar the water received for this channel must first fill the tank up to the level of the weirs before it can pass to the tanks lower down. The whole trouble is due to scanty supply in the Palar and has nothing whatever to do with the dimensions of the tank. The tank was full in 1912. There are sixteen villages directly under the Kaveripauk tank; but there are many more under Ponnappan thangal and Kaveripauk surplus course which cannot be supplied until the water level in the tank rises to the level of the escapes. In 1902 Government allowed a small increase in the level of the Bettamangalam tank but this is not likely to have had very much effect in the water flowing down the river.

APPENDIX XVII.

[Vide answer to question No. 978, asked by Mr. K. R. Karant at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1928, page 473 supra.]

A public meeting of the members of the panchayat courts of the Kasaragod taluk, South Kanara, was held at 10 a.m. on Sunday the 30th September in the Co-operative building at Hosdrug, Mr. K. R. Karant, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C., presiding. There were present the following panchayat court members :—

Presidents.

1.	Mr. H. Seetharamaya	Hosdrug	Panchayat	Court.
2.	,, A. C. Kannan Nair	Ajanoor	,,	,,
3.	,, Potail Mohamad Beari	Udma	,,	,,
4.	,, Potail Mohamad Beari	Koipady	,,	,,
5.	,, Mohamad Kunhi Haji	Trikarpur	,,	,,
6.	,, M. Thymapanna Shetty ...	Uppala	,,	,,
7.	,, T. Vasudev Rao	Kilaikote	,,	,,

Members.

8.	Mr. Ishwaraya	Koipady	Panchayat	Court.
9.	,, B. Purushottam Shenoy	Ajanoor	,,	,,
10.	,, H. Narasimha Kamath	Hosdrug	,,	,,
11.	,, K. Lexumana Shenoy	Ajanoor	,,	,,
12.	,, Unnian Ahmad	,,	,,	,,
13.	,, K. Vaikunta Shenoy	,,	,,	,,
14.	,, P. Koran Nair	,,	,,	,,
15.	,, P. Achuta Warior	,,	,,	,,
16.	,, Govinda Kurikal	,,	,,	,,
17.	,, Pakeera	,,	,,	,,
18.	,, Kandapara Hussain Beari ...	,,	,,	,,
19.	,, H. Appanna	Hosdrug	,,	,,
20.	,, P. V. Kalandan	,,	,,	,,
21.	,, Udamanthale Muhammad Beari.	Trikarpur	,,	,,
22.	,, Ukkara Nambiar	,,	,,	,,
23.	,, Rama Nair	,,	,,	,,
24.	,, P. Kunhiraman Nair	,,		

Besides these Mr. S. B. Bhide, B.A., B.L., Joint Secretary of the South Kanara Landholders' Association and Vakil, Mangalore, and some members of the public were also present.

Mr. A. C. Kannan Nayar, one of the conveners of the meeting, in proposing Mr. Karant to the chair made a touching speech in Malayalam. He spoke on the unsatisfactory work of some of the members, on the step-motherly and contemptuous attitude of some of the Government officials towards the members, on the utter impossibility of carrying on the work without a proper clerk and a process server for each court, how in most cases petty amounts were being collected from the parties to defray the actual expenses, etc. In proposing Mr. Karant he said he had great pleasure in doing so inasmuch as he and the people of the district who had voted for him at the last election were extremely satisfied with his work in the Council and outside.

Mr. Kunhiraman Nayar seconded the motion, and Mr. Karant was unanimously voted to the chair.

The chairman after thanking the meeting for calling him to the chair spoke for a few minutes on his Council work and specially in regard to the resurvey and the grievances of the people in regard to the forests. On the subject of the day he said that, whether well founded or not, there was gaining ground a very serious apprehension in the minds of the public that panchayat court members were largely corrupt and that justice was not being done in these courts. He said that it was high time that they should all join together and search their hearts and see that the scandal, if true, was put an end to. On the actual difficulties felt by them in their work he said that it was for them to place them all before the meeting and discuss them so that they and he might approach the Government for their redress on something definite.

Mr. Narasimha Kamath who had worked as President for several years and now a member gave a frank expression to his experiences on the alleged corruption of members and also dwelt on the urgent need of the Government giving them one clerk and one process peon to each court with decent salary and also sufficient stationery and furniture. He instanced his own court where 25 to 30 sheets of paper were supplied by Government whilst not even 1,000 sheets would suffice for the very heavy work of the court. The result was that it was an open secret that in almost every court a fee varying from eight annas to three rupees was being collected for each plaint and if the Government wanted clean work it was for them to give clerical and other assistance which were a necessity.

Mr. H. Appanna Maistri said that the panchayat elections were a new element of discord in the villages. He would rather have Government levy openly a small and varying fee for the plaints than compel members to have recourses to dubious courses. The furniture (or the lack of it) supplied to these courts, he said, were simply a redicule He also said that for want of a proper and sufficient income the process servers were habitually making false returns so that by repeating the process they might get one anna more on each process.

Mr. K. Lexumana Shenoy stated as to how Presidents and their clerks had to dance attendance on the clerk of the District Munsif who had to be appeased by the supply of ghee or other stuff and how the su prvision meant

to be done by the Civil and Revenue officers was in actual practice being done by their clerks who, if not suitably rewarded, wrote all sorts of remarks.

Mr. Kannan Nayar agreed with Mr. Appanna that it would be more honourable for Government to levy a fee than force the panchayats to take to collecting money to meet legitimate expenditure by illegitimate means. He instanced a case in which very unjust and uncalled for remarks were made by a Revenue Divisional officer. He strongly objected to the tone and language used by these officers as if the panchayat members were the hired servants of Government.

Mr. Seshagiri Kamath suggested that the Government which was making some income by the levy of a fee of eight annas on execution petitions should bear the entire cost of the staff, stationery and furniture and not compel the litigants to bear any cost.

Mr. S. B. Bhide said that panchayat members should set before themselves the ideal of true service of the people and not grab the places for power or profit.

After a discussion on the various points touched by the various speakers in their speeches the following resolutions were unanimously passed :—

I. That with a view to improve the efficiency, usefulness to public and safeguard the prestige and fair name of the Panchayat Courts in the Kasargod taluk, the members present hereby resolve to form themselves into an association, called "The Kasargod Taluk Panchayat Members' Association".

A committee consisting of Messrs. A. C. Kannan Nayar, H. Seetharamayya, H. Narasimha Kamath, Muhammad Kunhi Jaji and M. K. Muhammad was appointed to draft a constitution and place it before the next meeting of the Association to be held at Kumbla, to which place the meeting was invited by Mr. M. K. Muhammad at 9 a.m. on Sunday, the 28th October 1928.

II. That this meeting deplores the unsatisfactory condition of the work turned out by most of the panchayat courts in the taluk and their growing unpopularity with the public, and earnestly appeals to all members to stop all evils and to strive their utmost to do justice and save the fair name of these courts.

III. That this meeting considers that it is impossible to do any satisfactory work in these courts unless Government immediately comply with the following requests :—

(a) To provide a clerk on Rs. 25 per mensem and a process-server on Rs. 12 per mensem for each panchayat court, and also sufficient stationery and furniture for all. This meeting is of opinion that this cost should be borne by Government from the 8 annas fees recovered in execution or otherwise, and if it be impossible, to levy for meeting the said expenditure, a fee not exceeding 8 annas on plaints of which the subject matter does not exceed Rs. 10, 12 annas between Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 and Re. 1 for Rs. 20 and over.

(b) To see that the inspection of books and papers relating to these courts is done by the superior officers themselves, and not allow them to have the whole thing done by their clerks who subject the members to indignities.

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(*c*) To instruct the departments concerned not to use such expressions as 'Takid or Hukum' in their correspondence with the Panchayat Presidents, which are highly resented by them, but to use respectful language.

(*d*) To provide the courts with seals, the present practice of some courts using seals and others not allowed to do so being irregular.

IV. That this meeting authorize the chairman to represent the above grievances before Government and to communicate the proceedings to the authorities and to the press.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated at 1 p.m.

Appendix XVIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 981 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th November 1928, page 475 supra.]

Statement showing the different kinds of ink and the quantities thereof ordered for by the Superintendent of Stationery during the current year and the three previous years.

Description of inks.	Quantities ordered.	Names of suppliers.
	1925-26.	
(*a*) Registration liquid ink	5,000 jars of 40 oz. of ink each.	Director of Industries, Madras.
(*b*) Blue-black ink powder in tins. Each tin to produce 12 oz. of ink	2,500 dozen tins ..	Do.
(*c*) Scarlet ink powder in tins. Each tin to produce 40 oz. of ink	5,000 tins	Do.
	1926-27.	
(*a*) Blue-black registration liquid ink in jars of 40 oz. of ink ..	8,000 jars	Director of Industries, Madras.
(*b*) Blue-black ink powder in tins (each tin to produce 12 oz. of ink)	8,000 dozen tins ..	Do.
(*c*) Scarlet ink powder in tins (each tin producing 40 oz. of liquid ink)	1,000 tins	Do.
(*d*) Cheque writing ink	6,000 bottles of 24 oz. each.	The Bengal Industrial Company.
(*e*) Rubber stamp ink, black ..	25 gallons	Director of Industries, Madras.
(*f*) Do. violet ..	25 "	Do.
(*g*) Do. red	10 "	Do.
(*h*) Stephens blue-black ink ..	700 jars of 40 oz. each.	Director-General of Stores, London.
(*i*) Leopald Cassillas soluble blue crystals in 1 lb. tins	20 lb.	Director of Industries, Madras.
(*j*) Scarlet ink in jars of 40 oz. each.	300 jars	Do.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS